19. *Co-operative Decrees.*—Out of 4,111 decrees involving Rs. 6,08,734-12-2 that came up for execution by the Department, 1,397 cases were executed realising Rs. 2,51,762-2-6 and leaving a balance of 2,714 cases for Rs. 3,56,972-9-8 at the end of the year. The number of decrees and the amount involved therein are very heavy and the Revenue Commissioner is requested to formulate definite proposals, in consultation with the Registrar of Co-operative Societies, for speedy realisation of the arrears, if necessary, by a special agency.

20. *Tanks.*—There were in all 2,656 major and 21,053 minor tanks in the State during the year, of which 366 major and 2,260 minor tanks were in urgent need of repairs. Two hundred and twelve major and 628 minor tanks were restored during the year and the value of earthwork done by the Ryots was Rs. 51,271.

21. *Debt Conciliation Scheme.*—With the extension of the Debt Conciliation Scheme into the taluks of Malur, Bagepally and Anekal, the scheme was in force in 27 taluks and during the year the Tirthahalli Board was abolished. One hundred and sixty-six cases involving a total debt of Rs. 3,70,573 came up for disposal during the year; and of these 87 cases involving Rs. 1,88,013 were disposed of leaving 79 cases with a debt of Rs. 1,82,560 at the end of the year. As a result of the high prices realised for agricultural products, the beneficial provisions of the Act were not fully availed of by the ryots. It is, however, gratifying to note that old debts were being cleared off by some ryots without recourse to Courts or Debt Conciliation Boards.

22. *Record of Rights Scheme.*—Out of a total number of 244,622 cases dealt with during the year, 181,792 cases were disposed of leaving 62,830 cases pending at the end of the year. Against a total demand of Rs. 55,03,278 under Record of Rights Fees, a sum of Rs. 46,93,555 was collected up to the end of the year, leaving a balance of Rs. 8,09,723. Under Mutation Fees, a total demand of Rs. 14,91,741 was booked for the year and the collections came to Rs. 12,25,443 leaving a balance of Rs. 2,66,298 at the end of the year. The arrears outstanding both under the Record of Rights and Mutation Fees continued to be heavy. The Deputy Commissioners should see that better efforts are made in the coming year in the direction of reducing the arrears appreciably. The total expenditure under the Record of Rights Scheme upto the end of the year was Rs. 12,27,707.

General.—Government note that the working of the Department was generally satisfactory.

SYED ABDUL ALEEM, *Rev. Secy.*

GENERAL SECRETARIAT

Reviews the Administration Report of the Agriculture Department for the year 1947-48.

READ—

Letter No. T.A. 2—48-49, dated 24th January 1949, from the Director of Agriculture in Mysore, submitting the Administration Report of the Department of Agriculture for the year, 1947-48.

ORDER No. A.F. 2328-50—AGRI. 89-49-2, DATED BANGALORE, THE 24TH SEPTEMBER 1949.

Recorded.

2. *Personnel.*—Sri K H. Srinivasan, M.A., B.Sc., (Edin.) continued to be in charge of the Department during the year 1947-48.

Dr. B. T. Narayanan, B.A., Ph.D., F.I.C. continued to be the Deputy Director of Agriculture and was in administrative charge of the following sections:—

(1) Demonstration, (2) Agricultural Colonies, (3) Library, (4) Artist Section, (5) Kannada Agricultural Schools, (6) Koleroga work, (7) Cotton Seed Distribution Scheme and Lakkavalli Soil Survey.

3. *Agricultural Education.*—The Agricultural College and School at Hebbal having been transferred to the control of the Principal, Agricultural College and Director, Agricultural Research Institute, in the early part of 1947, the other schools continued to be under the control of the Agricultural Department.

Under the Post-war Scheme for the re-organisation of existing and opening of more Kannada agricultural institutions, a school was established at Garudapalya in Malur Taluk in Kolar District on 1st July 1948. All the Kannada Agricultural Schools in the State offer one year's course in practical agriculture and have a common syllabus.

Ramakrishna Krishi Sala.—There were 14 students in this institution during the year as against 9 in 1946-47 and only 2 in 1945-46. Paddy, Sugarcane, Jola and Groundnut were the main crops grown on the school farm.

Somanahalli Agricultural School.—Twenty-four students were admitted during the year, of whom 21 students passed out. The area under cultivation was 26 acres, 10 acres being planted with paddy and 11½ acres with ragi.

Garudapalya Agricultural School.—The school was started in July 1947 with 28 students. Eight students dropped out later and 17 completed their course. The total area of the farm is 225 acres and measures are being considered as to how best the land could be utilised. Improvement and extension of cocoanut planting, raising a tamarind tope and extension of the orchard were put through.

4. *Agricultural Farms.*—Work on the several farms was continued during the year Dry land ragi, irrigated ragi, monsoon paddy, fodder, Jola, onions and sugarcane were the principal crops grown on the farms Several manurial trials were carried out to improve the production of ragi, paddy and sugarcane.

5. *Agricultural Engineering.*—During the year 4,189 ploughs valued at Rs. 1,13,417 and agricultural implements and tools valued at Rs. 25,808 were supplied to the Agricultural Depots and Sub-Depots for sale to the public. Other materials supplied were cane crushers, (Rs. 37,542) jaggery boiling pans (Rs. 51,500) and Persian wheels (Rs. 8,840).

The supply position in regard to steel and iron requirements deteriorated to a great extent during the year. Improved implements of the value of Rs. 88 lakhs are contemplated to be distributed during the next qunquennium.

6. *Grow More Food Campaign.*—This was one of the most important activities of the Department. With a view to stimulating the growing of food crops, all the concessions regarding the sale of seeds and manures in furtherance of the campaign were continued during the year. The seasonal conditions were fairly good in the beginning of the year. though there was delay in the onset of the monsoon. The distribution of rains was uneven, the September and October rains being very inadequate. Owing to the affected yields of ragi and paddy in the State, it became necessary to secure adequate quantities of seeds from outside. The total cost on account of the sales of seeds, manures and implements amounted to Rs. 3,96,220, Rs. 11,24,733 and Rs. 16,22,517, respectively, which exceeded the figures of any of the previous years. The value of the concessions allowed in the sale of seeds and manures was Rs. 6,21,618. In addition to this, a sum of Rs. 83,208 was spent by way of transport charges on account of the movement of seeds and manures. About 2,12,328 pallas of seed paddy and 1,259-70 tons of manures valued at Rs. 1,08,636 were distributed under the kar paddy scheme. An area of 19,439 acres of kar ragi was brought under cultivation and seeds and manures worth Rs. 2,39,321 were issued to the raiyats during the year.

Kar Ragi Campaign.—The progress made in the cultivation of kar ragi was appreciable, especially in Mandya District. There was an extra production of 9,715 tons. A sum of Rs. 4,000 was sanctioned for distribution of prizes to the deserving cultivators. An acreage of 19,430 was brought under kar ragi during the year.

Among the concessions that were extended to the cultivators in respect of the Grow More Food Campaign were (1) grant of lands on a five-year lease with option to the lessee to purchase them at upset price at the end of the lease period, (2) lease of unoccupied irrigable lands for a period of five years for temporary paddy cultivation, (3) subsidy for sinking wells in all districts up to a limit of Rs. 500 per well, (4) installation of electric pumps on easy terms, (5) restoration of minor tanks, only one-fifth of the cost being contributed by the raiyats (6) low power charges for irrigation, (7) cheap tractor service, (8) sale of tractors to raiyats on hire purchase basis, (9) distribution of improved seeds to cultivators, (10) payment of subsidy at Rs. 10 per acre to registered growers of improved paddy seeds, (11) issue of seeds and manures free up to a limit of

Rs. 15 per acre for growing irrigated ragi during the kar season, (12) award of prizes for growing kar ragi, (13) issue of free manure seeds at half cost, (14) sale of groundnut oil cake at 75 per cent of the cost price for the first food crop and 50 per cent of the cost price for the subsequent food crop, (15) sale of all fertilisers such as ammonium sulphate, ammonium nitrate, superphosphate, bonemeal, etc., at 50 per cent of the cost price, (16) sale of implements at cost price with a nominal per centage of 2½ per cent and (17) issue of liberal takkavi loans repayable in 5 years and interest free.

7. *Tractor and Lorry Service.*—There were 21 tractors at the beginning of the year. With the extended tractor service sanctioned in April 1948, orders for a large number of tractors were placed. Forty-six new tractors were received and an extent of 2,368 acres was tractor ploughed during the year. The starting of a bull-dozer service in each district was being considered. About 150 tractors are contemplated to be put in service in the coming years.

There were at the beginning of the year, 13 lorries allotted to the Districts for transport of seed, manures, implements, etc., from rail heads to depots and sale depots in the interior parts and ten 5-ton lorries were purchased for the transport of compost from the depots to the raiyats' fields within a radius of 8 miles.

Out of about 80 lakhs of acres under occupation in Mysore, nearly 13 to 15 lakhs are left fallow owing to the dearth of bullocks, lack of finance and scarcity of labour, etc. With a view to bring back a large part of these existing fallow lands under cultivation and also to bring portion of unoccupied virgin land under the plough, a large fleet of tractors was proposed to be imported for service in all parts of the State. A five-year scheme for ploughing up about 70,000 acres each year was drawn up and was sanctioned by Government in April 1948. Twenty-five Marsy Harris, twenty Fordson and one W.D. 9 International Harvestor tractors were purchased. A Tractor Engineer was appointed and a large number of drivers were under training, Tractor Supervisors, one for each district, were recruited and given preliminary training.

8. *Town Compost Scheme.*—This scheme which was started in 1943 under the auspices of the Indian Council of Agricultural Research was taken over by the State Government in 1945 and continued for 3 years. It came to a close on 31st July 1948. The total expenditure during the three-year period was Rs. 46,800. The number of Municipalities that started composting work was 84 as against 66 in the previous year. The total production was 27,587 tons as against 26,160 tons in 1946-47.

9. *Post-war schemes.*—The Department was actively engaged in the development and operation of the following post-war schemes :—

(i) *Multiplication and distribution of improved paddy strains.*—Basic seed farms were opened in all the districts and seeds further multiplied in the holdings of registered growers under departmental supervision. Forty thousand, seven hundred and forty pallas of seed paddy were produced. Seven hundred and sixty-one subsidised plots were laid over an area of 2,500 acres for further multiplication. About 13 lakhs pallas of seeds were purchased during the year.

(ii) *Rural Compost Scheme.*—In addition to the Town Compost Scheme the rural compost scheme was introduced, involving a non-recurring expenditure of Rs. 56,250 and a total recurring expenditure of Rs. 2,48,790 over 10,000 villages, the work was in progress in 139 villages, 10,656 tons of compost having been prepared.

(iii) *Establishment of Regional Farms.*—This is a new scheme sanctioned in November 1948 for starting five regional experimental stations in different crop regions of the State at an estimated recurring cost of Rs. 4,60,670 and a non-recurring cost of Rs. 1,46,580. Necessary staff was posted and sites for locating the farms were selected and estimates were prepared for the construction of the buildings required.

(iv) *Establishment of Demonstration Farms at Taluk Headquarters.*—The establishment of 50 farms in Taluk Headquarters was sanctioned during the year at the rate of 5 each year at a total estimated cost of Rs. 11,04,400 non-recurring and Rs. 1,08,850 recurring. The first of these farms was started in Bugadanahalli Village, Tumkur Taluk during the year.

(v) Establishment of additional Kannada Agricultural Schools and starting of a short course of training to Agriculturists in improved methods of agriculture by selecting one agriculturist from each hobli and taking them in batches for instructions to Government Farms at Government expense were other schemes sanctioned during the year. A scheme for the award of prizes to progressive farmers in all the districts was formulated to create a zeal and encouragement for improved agriculture. The re-organisation of the Agricultural Statistics and Meteorology Section was sanctioned. Its main activities include crop surveys, estimation of incidence of pests and diseases, forecast of crop yields, etc. The statistician of the Department was deputed to United States of America to study the latest methods relating to statistics. He has since returned and been placed in charge of the section.

10. *Other activities.*—Under the cotton distribution scheme six subvention farms, six demonstration plots and five 'A' Farms were laid to popularise the departmental strains and to acquaint the cultivators with proper methods of cotton cultivation.

In order to render the plant protection service more effective and to take preventive and remedial measures, a scheme was sanctioned whereby trained Plant Protection Assistants were stationed in every district. Special staff was recruited and anti-pest measures were set on foot. Thirty thousand, one hundred and seventy acres were surveyed in 1,214 villages, 6,778 were found infested, 4,849 acres were treated and 294 demonstrations were conducted during the year.

In accordance with the recommendation of the Special Committee appointed for the Lakkavalli Reservoir Project, soil survey was undertaken during the year under the lands coming under the Malebennur Branch and the Davangere Branch of the project to classify and map out the soils in the area to record the existing and proposed agricultural practices for suitable crop planning purposes.

The Sales service organised by the Department through the Agricultural Depots and Sub-Depots was popular and the demand for improved seeds, manures, implements, sprayers, insecticides and fungicides far exceeded the supply. The requirements of the Agriculturists were also arranged to be met by distribution of manure, seeds, implements through the Co-operative Societies.

11. *General.*—The work of the Department was on the whole satisfactory.

MIR SAFDAR HUSSAIN, *Genl. Secy.*

ELECTRICAL SECRETARIAT

Reviews the Administration Report of the Electrical Department for the year 1947-48.

READ:—

Letter No. 15868, dated the 30th October 1948, from the Chief Electrical Engineer, forwarding the Administration Report of the Electrical Department for the year 1947-48.

ORDER No. E.D.S. 1115-1214—ELECL. 153-48-7, DATED BANGALORE, THE 11TH OCTOBER 1949.

Against the demand of Rs. 1,20,20,989 the collection actually made amounted to Rs. 1,18,69,019 and there was an arrears of Rs. 8,65,477, as against Rs. 8,58,417 during the last year. Proper arrangements should be made for the collection of these arrears, as the Electrical Department is expected to run on a commercial basis and for the service rendered its revenue should be properly collected.

The Working Expenses during the year under review amounted to Rs. 52,71,114 as against Rs. 43,92,561 during last year. This is stated to be mainly due to the recent revision of the grades and increased Dearness Allowance, and to the increased rate of contribution to the Depreciation Fund. The Working Expense incurred was equivalent to 43·8 per cent as against 37·8 per cent.

The net receipts during the year was Rs. 68,38,087 as against Rs. 74,39,998 during the previous year.

The total capital outlay during the year under review amounted to Rs. 76,18,573 as against the revised grant of Rs. 1,56,23,000 and the heavy lapse is stated to be mainly due to the non-receipt of materials well in time. The department